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Animal Welfare Legislation: Bills and Public Laws, 1991

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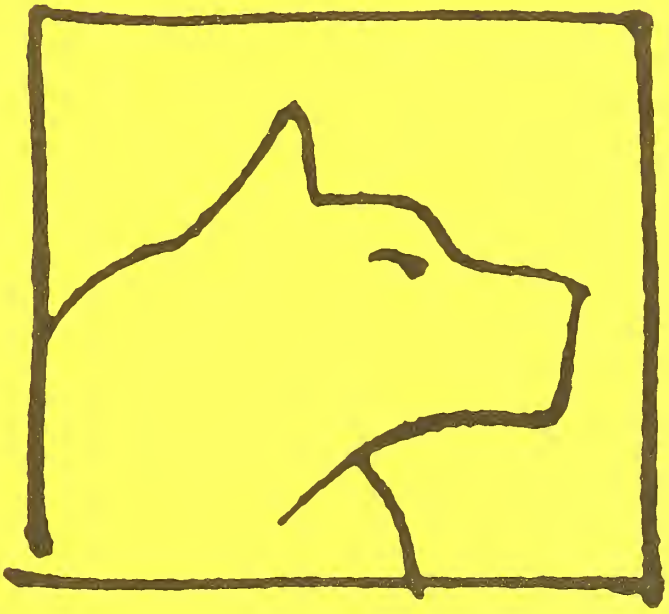

Animal Welfare Legislation: Bills and Public Laws, 1991

AWIC Series #9

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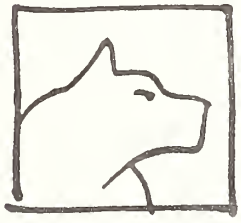

Animal
Welfare

National Agricultural Library Beltsville, Maryland 20705-2351 May 1992

National Agricultural Library Cataloging Record:

Smith, Cynthia Petrie
Animal welfare legislation : bills and public laws 1991.
(AWIC series ; no. 9)
1. Animal welfare – Law and legislation – United States. I. Lyons-Carter, Jennifer.
II. Clingerman, Karen J. III. Title.
aHV4701.A95 no.9

This document provides a listing of animal welfare related legislation which was introduced into the 102nd Congress during 1991. The document is part of the "Animal Welfare Legislation: Bills and Public Laws" series. The following information is listed for each bill: date the bill was introduced to the House or Senate, number, title, brief abstract, House or Senate Committee that the bill was referred to, status and related bills. Information on the current status of each bill was taken from the Library of Congress's computer based information retrieval system SCORPIO. SCORPIO contains a variety of legislative files including the "Bills Digest File" which contains digest and status information on bills and resolutions from the 93rd Congress to present.

Bills and public laws from the present congress may be requested by contacting the following offices:

Senate Document Room
B-04 Hart Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, DC 20510
(202) 224-7860

House Document Room
B-18, Annex #2
Washington, DC 20515
(202) 225-3456

Bills and public laws from previous congresses may be obtained from the Library of Congress.

ANIMAL WELFARE LEGISLATION: BILLS SUBMITTED TO THE 102nd CONGRESS 1991

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ANIMAL WELFARE LEGISLATION: BILLS SUBMITTED TO THE 102nd CONGRESS 1991

Agricultural Animals

1. January 3, 1991; **H.R. 252**.
To provide protection for veal calves.

A calf raised for veal should be able to turn around, lie with legs outstretched, and groom itself without impediments such as an enclosure which is too small or chaining or tethering. Calves must be fed a diet containing sufficient iron and sufficient digestible fiber (if more than 14 days old) to prevent anemia and sustain full health. Enforcement is the same as that provided in subsections (b) and (d) of section 19 of the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. 2131 et seq.).

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Agriculture.
SPONSOR: Bennett.
STATUS: January 30, 1991 Executive comment requested from United States Department of Agriculture. February 7, 1991 Referred to the Subcommittee on Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry.
RELATED BILLS: H.R. 84 January 1989, H.R. 2857 July 1987.

Animal Fighting Ventures

2. January 3, 1991; **H.R. 318**.
To amend the Animal Welfare Act to prohibit dog racing and dog training involving the use of live animals as visual lures and to make such Act applicable to facilities that are used for dog racing or dog race training.

This Act may be cited as the "**Anti-Live Animal Lure Act.**" It shall be unlawful for a person to sponsor, exhibit, train, possess, or acquire any animal which was moved in interstate or foreign commerce. It is also unlawful to acquire or possess any animal with the intent to have the animal participate in a coursing or fighting venture or participate in training for a coursing or fighting venture.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Agriculture.

SPONSOR: Dornan.
STATUS: February 7, 1991 Referred to the Subcommittee on Department Operations, Research, and Foreign Agriculture.
PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED AS: H.R. 578 January 1989, H.R. 1433 March 1987, H.R. 5402 August 1986.
RELATED BILLS: H.R. 1064 February 1989, H.R. 4631 June 1979, H.R. 2427 February 1979.

Animal Rights

3. May 14, 1991; **H.J.Res. 254**.
To designate the week beginning June 9, 1991, as "Animal Rights Awareness Week."

Congress designates the week of June 9, 1991, as "Animal Rights Awareness Week" to increase public awareness of animal suffering and promote humane treatment and respect for animals.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Post Office and Civil Service.
SPONSOR: Pallone.
STATUS: May 24, 1991 Referred to the Subcommittee on Census and Population.
RELATED BILLS: S.J.Res. 152 June 1991.

Assistive Animals

4. June 26, 1991; **H.R. 2778**.
To amend certain federal laws to provide the same rights and privileges to deaf or hard-of-hearing individuals who depend on hearing dogs as are provided to blind individuals who depend on guide dogs, and for other purposes.

Amendments are proposed to the "Food Stamp Act of 1977" (7 U.S.C. 2012), (38 U.S.C. 614), "The Act of December 10, 1941" (40 U.S.C. 291), and (49 U.S.C.19723), to include language that covers the use of guide dogs trained to assist hearing impaired individuals as well as guide dogs trained to assist blind individuals.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Referred jointly to Agriculture, Public Works and Transportation, and Veterans' Affairs.
SPONSOR: Ackerman.
STATUS: July 8, 1991 Referred to the Subcommittee on Surface Transportation, July 8, 1991 Referred to the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds.
RELATED BILLS: H.R. 2245 May 1991, S.127 January 1991.

5. May 7, 1991; **H.R. 2245**.
To amend certain Federal laws to provide the same rights and privileges to individuals with disabilities who depend on trained animals other than seeing-eye dogs as are provided to individuals with disabilities who depend on seeing-eye dogs, and for other purposes.

This act may be cited as the **"Individuals With Disabilities' Trained Animals Parity Act of 1991."** The Act of December 10, 1941, (U.S.C. 291) is amended to broaden the act by replacing the term "dog(s)" with "animals" or "animals trained to assist individuals with disabilities."

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Referred jointly to Veterans' Affairs and Public Works and Transportation.
SPONSOR: Goodling.
STATUS: May 20, 1991 Referred jointly to the Subcommittees of Surface Transportation and Public Buildings and Grounds.
RELATED BILLS: H.R. 2950 December 1991, S. 127 January 1990, S. 2100 February 1990, S. 13 September 1989, H.R. 2044 April 1989.

6. January 14, 1991; **S. 127**.
A bill to increase the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans; to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve veterans' compensation, health-care, education, housing, and insurance programs; and for other purposes.

This Act may be cited as the **"Veterans Benefits and Health Care Amendments of 1991."** Section 223 discusses the use of assistive dogs for disabled veterans. Service dogs may be provided to quadriplegic veterans with service-connected disabilities or signal dogs to veterans with service-connected hearing impairments.

SENATE COMMITTEE: Veterans' Affairs.
SPONSOR: Mitchell.
STATUS: Hearings held June 12, 1991.
RELATED BILLS: S. 2100 February 1990, S. 13 September 1989, H.R.2044 April 1989.

Biomedical Research/Laboratory Animals

7. July 29, 1991; **H.R. 2507**.
To amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the programs of the National Institutes of Health, and for other purposes.

This Act may be cited as the **"National Institutes of Health Revitalization Amendments of 1991"**. Sec. 1101 amends subpart 12 of part (c) of title IV of the "Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 2851) by adding the "Applied Toxicological Research and Testing Program". Sec. 436 (b) lists activities to be carried out by the program including the development and validation of assays and protocols, including alternative methods that can reduce or eliminate the use of animals in acute or chronic safety testing.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Labor and Human Relations.
SPONSOR: Waxman
STATUS: April 2, 1992 passed Senate. April 10, 1992 Sent to House.
RELATED BILLS: H.R. 2281 May 1991.

8. May 20, 1991; **H.R. 2407**.
Entitled the "Farm Animal and Research Facilities Protection Act of 1991."

Prohibited acts: stealing or causing intentional loss of animals; breaking and entering any animal facility; receiving or having knowledge of any stolen materials; or obtaining unauthorized access to any animal facility with the intent to obtain animals, records or data, or destroy materials.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Agriculture.
SPONSOR: Stenholm.
STATUS: April 9, 1992 Amended by House Committee on Agriculture. House Report 102-498, Part I submitted. Referred sequentially to the House Committee on Judiciary for a period ending not later than July 2, 1992.
RELATED BILLS: S. 544 March 1991, H.R. 3349 September 1989, H.R. 3270 September 1989, H.R 3223 September 1989, S. 1330 July 1989, S. 727 April 1989.

9. May 9, 1991; **H.R. 2281**.
To Amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the programs of the National Institutes of Health, and for other purposes.

This act may be cited as the **"National Institutes of Health Revitalization Amendments of 1991."** Title III, Section 302, discusses the use of animals in research. The National Institutes of Health shall conduct or support research into methods of research which do not require the use of animals, reduce the number of animals used, or produce less pain and distress to the animals.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Energy and Commerce.
SPONSOR: Waxman.
STATUS: Incorporated into H.R. 2507.
RELATED BILLS: H.R. 1532 March 1991.

10. March 12, 1991; **H.R. 1389**.
To promote the dissemination of biomedical information through modern methods of science and technology and to prevent the duplication of experiments on live animals, and for other purposes.

This Act may be cited as the **"Information Dissemination and Research Accountability Act."** Biomedical information must be made available to maximize its usefulness to the research community, reviewers and others involved in Federal funding of research. At present there is inefficient storage and retrieval of the information which leads to duplication, unnecessary use of animals and high taxpayer cost. The National Center for Research Accountability is to be created at the National Library of Medicine to make biomedical information available.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Energy and Commerce.
SPONSOR: Torricelli.
STATUS: March 28, 1991 Referred to the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment.
PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED AS: H.R. 560 January 1989, H.R. 1708 March 1987, H.R. 5486 September 1986, H.R. 1145 February 1985.

11. March 5, 1991; **S. 544**.
To amend the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990 to provide protection to animal research facilities from illegal acts, and for other purposes.

This act may be cited as the **"Animal Research Facilities Protection Act of 1991."** Congress finds that there is an increasing number of illegal acts committed against facilities which may damage research projects, threaten public safety, or result in loss of property. Prohibited acts include: stealing or causing intentional loss of animals from any research facility, damaging or stealing any property in or on a research facility, breaking and entering a facility with an intent to destroy or obtain any records or materials, or receiving or having knowledge of any stolen materials.

SENATE COMMITTEE: Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.
SPONSOR: Heflin.
STATUS: October 16, 1991 Passed Senate. October 17, 1991 Referred to House Committee on Agriculture. October 21, 1991 Referred to the Subcommittee on Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry. Referred to the Subcommittee on Department Operations, Research, and Foreign Agriculture.
RELATED BILLS: S. 727 April 1989.

12. February 6, 1991; **H.Con.Res. 63**.
Condemning the use of rapid decompression as a method of animal euthanasia.

The humaneness of rapid decompression is questionable in that the animal may experience severe ear, sinus, and abdominal pain, as well as bloating, bleeding and convulsions. The use of rapid decompression and the manufacture of decompression chamber devices is condemned.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Agriculture.
SPONSOR: Jacobs.
STATUS: February 12, 1991 Referred to the Subcommittee on Department Operations, Research, and Foreign Agriculture.
PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED AS: H.Con.Res. 4 January 1989, H.Con.Res. 190 September 1987.

13. February 6, 1991; **H.Con.Res. 65**.
Expressing the sense of Congress that any Federal agency that utilizes the Draize rabbit eye irritancy test should develop and validate alternative ophthalmic testing procedures that do not require the use of animal test subjects.

Whereas the Draize rabbit eye irritancy test has long been used as a means of testing hazardous substances, it also causes significant pain to the albino rabbit which is used as the test subject. The accuracy of the Draize test is also in question. Therefore, Congress expresses the need for alternatives to the Draize test which do not involve the use of animal subjects.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Energy and Commerce.
SPONSOR: Jacobs.
STATUS: February 19, 1991 Referred to the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment.
PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED AS: H.Con.Res. 6 January 1989, H.Con.Res. 19 January 1987, H.Con.Res. 15 January 1985, H.Con.Res. 27 January 1981, H.Con.Res. 455 October 1980.
RELATED BILLS: S.Res. 65 February 1981, S.Res. 534 September 1980.

Companion Animals

14. November 6, 1991; **H.R. 3718**.
To provide remedies for consumers who purchase unfit dogs from pet dealers.

This Act may be cited as the **"Puppy Protection Act"**. Provides recourse for consumers who purchase unfit dogs from pet stores or commercial breeders. Conditions are listed in which consumers are entitled to a refund for purchase, reimbursement for veterinary costs, or a replacement dog that costs no more than the original price of the dog.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Energy and Commerce.
SPONSOR: Cardin.
STATUS: November 18, 1991 Referred to the Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer Protection and Competitiveness.

Exhibition Animals

15. August 2, 1991; **H.R. 3252.**
To amend the Animal Welfare Act to provide for the humane treatment of animals used for exhibition purposes.

This act may be cited as the **"Exhibition Animal Protection Act"**. Congress finds the causing of injury, death, pain, or suffering to animals used for exhibition purposes is cruel, inhumane, and unnecessary.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Committee on Agriculture
SPONSOR: Kostmayer
STATUS: August 8, 1991 Referred to the Subcommittee on Department Operations, Research, and Foreign Agriculture.

International Trade

16. January 14, 1991; **S. 59**.
To mandate a study of the impact on international trade of compliance with international environmental agreements and the justifiability of foreign nation environment, conservation, and health laws, and to amend the Trade Act of 1974, and for other purposes.

This Act may be cited as the **"General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade for the Environment Act of 1991"**. Congress finds that there is a growing relationship between international environmental agreements and international trade. The purpose of the Act is to require a study of compliance with international environmental agreements and the justifiability of foreign nation environment, conservation, and health laws. Sec. 5 states that "acts or practices of foreign countries that diminish the effectiveness of international agreements on the environment or the conservation of animals or plants are unjustifiable for purposes of applying chapter 1 of tittle III of the Trade Act of 1974."
SENATE COMMITTEE: Finance.
SPONSOR: Moynihan.
STATUS: No action.

17. October 31, 1991; **S. 1898**.
To amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to provide for examination of the health of marine mammal populations and for effective coordinated response to strandings and catastrophic events involving marine mammals.

This Act may be cited as the **"Marine Mammal Health and Stranding Response Act"**. The purposes of the act are the following: to ensure rapid and effective response to strandings; provide baseline data on marine mammals; facilitate the identification of marine mammal health trends, facilitate correlation of the health of marine mammals with physical, chemical, and biological environmental parameters.

SENATE COMMITTEE: Commerce, Science, and Transportation.
SPONSOR: Lautenberg.
STATUS: No action.
RELATED BILLS: H.R. 3486 October 1991.

18. July 31, 1991; **H.R. 3132**.
To amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to provide for State disapproval of issuance of permits for the taking of marine mammals in protected State waters.

This Act may be cited as the **"Marine Mammal Public Display Reform Act of 1991"**. The Secretary may not issue a permit for the taking of any marine mammal from protected State waters for the purpose of public display if issuance of such a permit would be inconsistent with State law; and the Governor of the State in which the taking would occur submits to the Secretary notice of State disapproval of the permit, including an explanation of the reasons for the disapproval, not later than 30 days after the date of publication of notice of application for the permit.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
SPONSOR: Goss.
STATUS: April 15, 1991 Referred to the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife and Conservation and the Environment. July 9, 1991 Resolution agreed to in House and amended. July 10, 1991 Received in the Senate. July 19, 1991 placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders Calendar No. 166. August 1, 1991 Resolution agreed to in Senate with an amendment.

19. July 19, 1991; **H. Con. Res. 113**.
To express the sense of the Congress that the President should seek and international moratorium on the use of large-scale driftnets called for in United Nations Resolution 44-

225, while working to achieve the United States policy of a permanent ban on large-scale driftnets.

The best scientific data indicates large-scale driftnets incidently kill thousands of endangered sea turtles, hundreds-of-thousands or marine mammals and millions of nontarget fishes.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Concurrent Resolution.
SPONSOR: Unsoeld
STATUS: July 9, 1991 Passed the House of Representatives. July 19, 1991 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar. August 1, 1991 Amendment agreed to in Senate. Resolution agreed to in Senate with an amendment. February 6, 1991 Referred to the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment.
RELATED BILLS: H.R. 2920 July 1991, S. 884 April 1991.

20. July 16, 1991; **H.R. 2920**.
To direct the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating and the Secretary of Defense to enter into an agreement under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act authorizing the Coast Guard to utilize the resources of the Department of Defense in enforcing large-scale driftnet fishing regulations.

The Coast Guard is authorized to utilize personnel, services, equipment (including aircraft and vessels), and facilities of the Department of Defense to assist the coast guard in enforcing United States laws, international agreements in which the United States is a party, and United Nations resolutions relating to large-scale driftnet fishing.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Referred jointly to Merchant Marines and Fisheries and Armed Services.
SPONSOR: Unsoeld.
STATUS: August 1, 1991 Executive comment requested from DOD. Referred to the Subcommittee on Investigations. July 23, 1991 Executive comment requested from Commerce, DOD, DOT and Referred to the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Navigation.

21. July 9, 1991; **H. Con. Res. 177**.
Calling for a United Sates policy of strengthening and maintaining indefinitely the current International Whaling Commission moratorium on the commercial killing of whales, and otherwise expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to conserving and protecting the world's whale, dolphin, and porpoise populations.

United States policy should promote the maximum conservation and protection of whales, porpoises, and dolphins. The International Whaling Commission's moratorium on the commercial killing of whales should be maintained indefinitely. Protection and conservation measures should include all species of cetaceans (large and small).

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Referred jointly to Foreign Affairs and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
SPONSOR: Yatron.
STATUS: July 25, 1991 Referred to the Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations. July 9, 1991 Referred to the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. July 22, 1991 Executive comment requested from Commerce, State, Marine Mammal Commission. Referred to the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife and Conservation and the Environment.
RELATED BILLS: S. Con.Res. 37 May 9, 1991, H. Con.Res 105 March 21, 1991, H. Con. Res. 329 May 1990, S. Con. Res. 126 May 1990, H.Con.Res. 329 May 1990,H. Con. Res. 287 March 1990, H.Con.Res. 21 January 1989, H.Con.Res. 18 January 1987.

22. April 24, 1991; **H.R. 2041**.
To direct the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating to conduct a study to develop methods and devices to protect manatees, and for other purposes.

This Act may be cited as the **"Manatee Protection Act of 1991"**. A study shall be conducted on new methods and devices for protecting manatees from injuries caused by vessels. Vessels operating in navigable waters will then be required to use the methods and devices developed under the study.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
SPONSOR: Bennett.
STATUS: May 3, 1991 Executive comment requested from Interior and DOT. Referred to the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Navigation.

23. January 3, 1991; **H.R. 261**.
To amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to restrict purse seine fishing for tuna, and for other purposes.

This Act may be cited as the **"Dolphin Protection and Fair Fishing Act of 1991."** The Secretary may not issue any permit or promulgate any regulation which allows for the intentional setting of purse seine nets on marine mammals after December 31, 1992. An observer (who will report to the Secretary) will be required for any vessel fishing for tuna in the eastern tropical Pacific ocean, unless it is determined that the vessel is incapable of setting purse seine nets.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
SPONSOR: Boxer.
STATUS: February 6, 1991 Referred to the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment
RELATED BILLS: H.R. 4740, May 1990, S.Con.Res. 100 March 1990, S. 2044 January 1990, H.R. 2948 July 1989.

Patents

24. June 13, 1991; **S. 1291**.
To amend title 35, United States Code, to impose a 5-year moratorium on the granting of patents on invertebrate or vertebrate animals, including those that have been genetically engineered, in order to provide time for Congress to fully assess, consider, and respond to the economic, environmental, and ethical issues raised by the patenting of such animals.

Patenting of animals raises economic, environmental, and ethical issues and may also lead to potential financial liability on the part of the Federal Government for restitution of patent holders who have had patents revoked or altered. No invertebrate or vertebrate animal, including genetically engineered animals (animal deliberately modified by the introduction or manipulation of genetic material) shall be considered patentable during the 5-year period.

SENATE COMMITTEE: Judiciary.
SPONSOR: Hatfield.
STATUS: December 9, 1991 Executive comment requested from USDA, Commerce, Interior. Referred to the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment.
RELATED BILLS: S. 2169 February 1990, H.R. 1557 March 1989, H.R. 1556 March 1989.

Wildlife

25. November 26, 1991; **H.R. 4045**.
A bill to reauthorize and amend the Endangered Species Act in order to strengthen programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species, and for other purposes.

This act may be cited as the **"Endangered Species Act Amendments of 1992."** A broad set of amendments aimed at improving the effectiveness of the Endangered Species Act in conserving threatened and endangered species are proposed. Amendments include: recovery plans for listed endangered and threatened species; penalties and enforcement guidelines; regulations to carry of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; habitat conservation plans; and authorization of appropriations.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
SPONSOR: Studds.

STATUS: December 9, 1991 Referred to the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment.

26. November 26, 1991; **H.Con.Res. 256**.
A concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress that the United States should continue to support the full protection of the African Elephant.

Congress supports the continued protection of the African elephant through the unqualified listing of all populations of the African elephant on Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
SPONSOR: Scheuer.
STATUS: December 11, 1991 Executive comment requested from Commerce, Interior, State, and DOT. Referred to the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment.
RELATED BILLS: S.Con,Res. 70 October 1991, H.R. 4563 April 1990.

27. November 25, 1991; **H.R. 2141**.
To establish the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area in the State of Idaho, and for other purposes.

Public lands within the Snake River Birds of Prey Area contain one of the densest known nesting populations of eagles, falcons, owls, hawks, and other birds of prey in North America. Birds of prey are important indicators of environmental quality and are important components of the ecosystem. The purpose of the establishment of the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation area is to provide for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of raptor population and habitats.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Energy and Natural Resources.
SPONSOR: Larocco
STATUS: September 26, 1991 Subcommittee Hearings Held. November 22, 1991 Amendments reported to House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. House Report 102-354, Part I issued. April 30, 1991 Referred to the House Committee in Merchant Marine and Fisheries. May 3, 1991 Referred to the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife. November 23, 1991 Amendments reported to House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. House Report 102-354, Part II issued. Passed House. November 25, 1991 Received in Senate. November 27, 1991 Referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. November 28, 1991 Referred to Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks.

28. October 31, 1991; **H.R. 3688.**
To amend the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 to improve the management of the National Wildlife Refuge System, and for other purposes.

The Act may be cited as the **"National Wildlife Refuge System Management and Policy Act of 1991"**. Congress finds that the National Wildlife Refuge System is important in providing wildlife oriented recreation, preservation and restoration of wildlife habitats, and providing habitats for endangered and threatened species, and for species that may become endangered or threatened. Congress also finds that improvements are needed in the administration and management of the national Wildlife and Refuge System to ensure that sound and effective conservation programs are developed, implemented, and enforced.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
SPONSOR: Gibbons.
STATUS: November 7, 1991 Executive comment requested from Interior. Referred to the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment.
RELATED BILLS: H.R. 2881 July 1991, H.R. 4948 May 1990.

29. October 17, 1991; **S. Con. Res. 70.**
To expand the sense of the Congress with respect to the support of the United States for the protection of the African elephant.

Reliable conservation and ivory control methods have not been proven to exist.It is the sense of Congress that the United States should continue to support the full protection of the African elephant through the unqualified listing of all populations of the African elephant on Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna.

SENATE COMMITTEE: Foreign Relations.
SPONSOR: Sanford.
STATUS: March 4, 1992 Reported to Senate by Senator Pell without amendment. Placed on Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 416. March 18, 1992 Indefinitely postponed by Senate.
RELATED BILLS: H. Con. Res. 256 November 1991, H.R. 4563 April 1990.

30. August 2, 1991; **H.R. 3263**.
To provide a balanced solution to the current time-based crisis in Oregon, Washington and northern California by establishing an ecologically significant old growth forest reserve system, ensuring the conservation of the northern spotted owl and the protection of other species associated with old growth forests, securing a predictable supply of timber to afford stability to timber dependent communities in the region, and providing economic adjustment assistance to communities and employees dependent on the forest industry.

This act may be cited as the **"Northwest Forest Protection and Community Stability Act of 1991"**. Congress finds that old growth forests support endemic, rare, threatened and endangered species of wildlife, fish, and plants and that the establishment of an old

growth forest reserve can contribute significantly to the viability and conservation of the ecosystem that supports the northern spotted owl and other rare species of fish, wildlife, and plants. Sec. 113 covers cooperative conservation plans.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Referred jointly to Agriculture, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
SPONSOR: Morrison.
STATUS: August 2, 1991 Referred to the Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs. August 22, 1991 Referred to the Subcommittee of National Parks and Public Lands. September 23, 1991 Executive comment requested from USDA, and Interior. August 2, 1991 Referred to the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. August 13, 1991 Referred to the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment.
PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED AS: H.R. 2807 June 1991.

31. August 1, 1991; **H.R. 3196**.
To provide for the development of standards and guidelines for the use of New Forestry for the conservation of the northern spotted owl on non-Federal lands, and for other purposes.

This Act may be cited as the **"Non-Federal Landowners Protection and Resource Enhancement Act of 1991"**. Sec. 3 outlines conservation standards and guidelines including: minimizing the taking of northern spotted owls and other threatened and endangered species; require the use of New Forestry practices; minimizing economic impacts to non Federal landowners and maximizing flexibility of landowners to manage lands using their best professional judgement. Sec 4. encourages each of the Governors of the States of Washington, Oregon, and California to establish a Habitat Scientific Advisory Committee to provide advice and recommendations on standards and guidelines listed in Sec 3.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
SPONSOR: Unsoeld.
STATUS: August 12, 1991 Referred to the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment.
RELATED BILLS: H.R. 3263 August 1991, H.R. 2807 June 1991, H.R. 5295 July 1990, H.R. 5116 June 1990.

32. July 30, 1991; **H.R. 3092**.
To Amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to provide for making determinations of whether a species is an endangered species or a threatened species other than solely on the basis of the best scientific and commercial data available, and for other purposes.

This Act may be cited as the **"Human Protection Act of 1991."** Section 3 addresses requirements that potential economic benefits to society of actions taken under the

Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 I.S.C. 1533(b), do not outweigh the potential economic costs to society.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Referred jointly to Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Judiciary.
SPONSOR: Hansen.
STATUS: August 12, 1991 Executive comment requested from Interior. Referred to the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment

33. July 16, 1991; **H.R. 2921.**
To amend the Fishermen's Act of 1967.

This Act may be cited as the **"International Fish and Wildlife Protection Act"**. Sec. 8 sets restrictions on importation of products from countries which violate international fishery or endangered or threatened species programs. Penalties and enforcement are covered in subsections (e) and (f), respectively.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Referred jointly to Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Ways and Means.
SPONSOR: Young.
STATUS: August 2, 1991 Referred to the House Committee on Trade.

34. June 13, 1991; **S.1294.**
To protect individuals engaged in a lawful hunt within a national forest, to establish an administrative civil penalty for persons who intentionally obstruct, impede, or interfere with the conduct of a lawful hunt, and for other purposes.

This Act may be cited as the **"Recreation Hunting and Safety and Preservation Act of 1991".** Congress finds that various persons are engaging in a variety of disruptive activities with the premeditate purpose of preventing and interfering with the conduct of lawful recreational hunting. These activities place recreational hunters and the disruptive persons in imminent jeopardy of grave physical injury or death. Disruption of lawful hunting may result in undesirable patterns of activity within populations of wildlife and the endangerment of the future viability of wildlife species and damage to their habitat. Sec. 4 subsection (a) lists violations and Sec. 5 covers civil penalties for engaging in obstruction to a lawful hunt.

SENATE COMMITTEE: Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.
SPONSOR: Fowler.
STATUS: September 10, 1991 Referred to Subcommittee on Conservation and Forestry.
RELATED BILLS: S. 1253 June 11, 1991, H.R. 371 January 3, 1991.

35. June 11, 1991; **S. 1259.**
Entitled the "Steel Jaw Leghold Trap Prohibition Act".

It is unlawful to import, export, ship, or receive any article of fur of an animal caught in a steel jaw leghold trap. It is unlawful to transport by any means in interstate or foreign commerce, or purchase, sell, acquire or receive any steel jaw leghold trap.

SENATE COMMITTEE: Environment and Public Works.
SPONSOR: Akaka.
STATUS: No Action
RELATED BILLS: H.R. 1354 March 7, 1991, H.R. 4604 April 1990, S. 2239 March 1982.

36. June 5, 1991; **H.R. 2556**.
Entitled the "Los Padres Condor Range and River Protection Act."

Areas of undeveloped National Forest System land within Los Padres National Forest have outstanding natural characteristics which will, if properly preserved, contribute as an enduring resource of wilderness for the benefit of the American people. Section 3, subsection c, addresses wildlife management activities to maintain fish and wildlife populations, including the California condor, and the habitats to support such populations.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Referred jointly to Interior and Insular Affairs and Agriculture.
SPONSOR: Lagomarsino.
STATUS: July 12, 1991 Referred to the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands. November 6, 1991 House Report 102-290 issued. November 12, 1991 Amendments pass House. November 13, 1991 Referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. November 14, 1991 Referred to the Subcommittee on public Lands and National Parks.

37. June 4, 1991; **H.R. 2541**.
To promote the conservation of exotic wild birds by curtailing imports of wild caught birds for the pet trade.

This act may be cited as the **"Exotic Bird Conservation Act of 1991."** Purpose of the Act is to enhance the conservation of exotic birds in the wild by reducing and ultimately ending the import of such birds for the pet trade, by reforming the avian import process so as to decrease mortality and improve humane treatment and enforcement capabilities, by facilitating captive breeding of such birds un the United States and other countries, and by encouraging the public to purchase captive bred birds in lieu of wild caught birds.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Referred jointly to Ways and Means, Foreign Affairs, Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
SPONSOR: Studds.
STATUS: June 12, 1991 Referred to the Subcommittee on Trade, June 24, 1991 Referred to the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the

Environment, June 25, 1991 Executive comment requested from Treasury, Commerce, ITC, USTR.
RELATED BILLS: H.R. 2540 June 4 1991, S. 1219 June 1991.

38. June 4, 1991; **S. 1219.**
To enhance the conservation of exotic wild birds.

Exotic birds (not indigenous to the United States) may not be captured or taken from their natural habitats. Captive birds must be marked. Owners of exotic birds must provide proof that the birds were legally acquired. Exempt species include common canaries, cockatiels, or budgeries or species in which the captive breeding program fully meets the commercial demand, which are not endangered or threatened, or in which marking is not necessary to distinguish it from other species.

SENATE COMMITTEE: Environment and Public Works.
SPONSOR: Baucus.
STATUS: No action.
RELATED BILLS: S. 1218 June 1991, H.R. 2541 June 1991.

39. May 23, 1991; **H.R. 2463.**
To provide for the protection and management of ecologically-significant old growth forest on certain national forest lands and public domain lands in the States of Washington, Oregon, and California; to ensure the conservation of the Northern Spotted Owl and protection of other species associated with the old growth forest on such lands; to provide economic adjustment grants and benefit payments to communities and workers economically dependent on such lands; to facilitate the implementation of land management plans for such lands and Federal lands elsewhere; to ensure a stable and predictable supply of commodity resources from, and the stability of communities dependent on, Federal lands; and for other purposes.

Section 105 discusses the protection of the Northern Spotted Owl and other species. Species associated with old growth forests, such as the Spotted Owl, will be protected. Forest Plans will be drawn up or revised taking into consideration the species within the old growth forest and any potential impact on these species and to the forest system. Alternative plans will be considered if any species listed in the Endangered Species Act or any critical habitat of the species is jeopardized.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Referred jointly to Agriculture, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
SPONSOR: Huckaby.
STATUS: June 4, 1991 Executive comment requested from USDA, Interior, EPA. Referred to the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment.
RELATED BILLS: S. 1156 May 1991, H.R. 5259 July 1990.

40. May 17, 1991; **H.R. 794.**

To establish the Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge along the Connecticut River, and for other purposes.

This act may be cited as the **"Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge Act".** The Silvio O Conte National Fish and Wildlife refuge is established to: conserve, protect, and enhance the Connecticut River valley populations of wildlife; to protect species listed as endangered or threatened; to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of wetlands; to provide opportunities for scientific research, environmental education, and fish and wildlife oriented recreation.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Environment and Public Works.
SPONSOR: Burdick.
STATUS: Made **Public Law 102-212** on December 11, 1991.

41. May 1, 1991; **H.R. 2177.**
To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals to direct that part or all of their Federal income tax refunds be contributed to programs for the protection and preservation of nongame fish and wildlife.

This Act may be cited as the **"Nongame Wildlife Protection and Preservation Contributions Act"**. Taxpayers may designate tax overpayments or cash contributions to the Nongame Wildlife Protection and Preservation Trust Fund. Funds will be used by the Secretary of the Interior for carrying out the Endangered Species Act of 1973(16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 2901 et. seq.), and any other activity of the Department of the Interior relating to the protection, preservation, and reestablishment of nongame fish and wildlife species and their habitat.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Ways and Means.
SPONSOR: Peterson.
STATUS: No action.

42. April 24, 1991; **H.R. 2082.**
To conserve the diversity of fish, wildlife, and biological systems of the United States.

This act may be cited as the **"National Biological Diversity Conservation Act."** It is the policy of the United States that the conservation of biological diversity is a national goal. The purpose includes: the development of a Federal strategy for maintaining viable populations of native plants and animals; collecting, synthesizing, and disseminating information about biological diversity through a National Center for Biological Diversity, and developing regulations for protected areas.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Referred jointly to Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Science, Space, and Technology.
SPONSOR: Studds
STATUS: May 23, 1991 Referred to Subcommittee on Environment. Hearings Held. July 18, 1991 Mark Up Session Held. Forwarded to Full Committee 23, 1991.
RELATED BILLS: H.R 585 January 1991, S. 58 January 1991, H.R. 2082 April 1991.

43. April 9, 1991; **H.R. 1679**.
To protect, restore, and conserve important fish habitat.

This Act may be cited as the **"Fish Habitat Conservation Act"**.
The purpose of the Act include the following: to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats, with primary attention to fish habitats; preserve and enhance water quality of aquatic habitats; protect species listed as endangered or threatened, or identified as candidates for that listing, pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); conserve migratory birds; protect corridors of migration of fish, wildlife, and plants; fulfill international agreements
relating to fish and wildlife; and to provide opportunities for scientific research, environmental education, and recreational fishing.
HOUSE COMMITTEE: Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
SPONSOR: Studds.
STATUS: April 16, 1991 Executive comment requested From Department of the Interior. Referred to the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment. April 18, 1991 Hearings Held.

44. March 19, 1991; **H.R. 1478**.
To provide relief to shrimp fishermen from economic hardship caused by the mandatory use of turtle excluder devices under the Endangered Species Act, and for other purposes.

This Act may be cited as the **"Trawlers Relief and Working Livelihood Act of 1991."**
Section 5 outlines the turtle headstart program. The goal of this program is the release of endangered and threatened sea turtles back into the Gulf of Mexico and other specified locations. Captive maintenance facilities will be constructed for the headstart program.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Referred jointly to Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Ways and Means.
SPONSOR: Laughlin.
STATUS: March 26, 1991 Executive comment requested from Commerce, Interior, Treasury. Referred to the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment.
PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED AS: S. 47 January 14, 1991, S. 2953 August 1990.

45. March 7, 1991; **H.R. 1320**.
Relating to the enhancement of the Nation's fish and wildlife resources, the National

Wildlife Refuge System, and for other purposes.

This Act may be cited as the **"National Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Act of 1991"**. An in depth bill outlining oil and gas leasing, development, and production on the coastal plain of the Arctic refuge. Environmental stipulations are directed on oil and gas leasing, with emphasis on minimizing adverse effects upon migrating caribou, fish habitats, polar bear denning sites, and other critical wildlife habitats. Sec 211 establishes the "Teshekpuk-Utukok National Wildlife Refuge" with the purpose of conserving the habitats and natural diversity of migratory birds, raptors, caribou, moose, polar bears, brown bears, wolves, fish, marine mammals and other wildlife.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Referred jointly to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
SPONSOR: Jones.
STATUS: March 11, 1991 Referred to the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment. Hearings held June 11, and June 16, 1991. Executive comment requested from DOE, Commerce, Interior, Army Corps of Engineers, EPA, and CEO.

46. March 7, 1991; **S. J. Res. 90**.
To establish a national policy for the taking of predatory or scavenging mammals and birds on public lands, and for other purposes.

The Senate and the House of Representatives of the Unites States of America resolve that the taking of predators or scavengers naturally occurring on public lands is prohibited unless the person involved in the taking of predators or scavengers submits proposal of such action to the Secretary having primary jurisdiction over the public land, proposals must described in the Federal Register, must keep species at a level consistent with its role in the ecosystem, and all proposals must be approved by the Secretary after consideration of public comment and consultation with the Council on Environmental Quality and with the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service before being carried out.

SENATE COMMITTEE: Environment and Public Works.
SPONSOR: Cranston.
STATUS: No action.
RELATED BILLS: S.J. Res. 6 January 1981.

47. March 6, 1991; **H.R. 1306**.
To provide for the restoration of fish and wildlife and their habitat imported by the Central Valley Project, and for other purposes.

This Act may be cited as the **"California Fish and Wildlife Protection Act of 1991"**. The purposes of the act include the protection, preservation, restoration, and

enhancement of habitats needed by anadromous fish, waterfowl and other migratory birds, and endangered species in the Central Valley.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Referred jointly to Interior and Insular Affairs and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
SPONSOR: Miller.
STATUS: March 15, 1991 Executive comment requested from Interior, USDA, Army Corps of Engineers. Referred to the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment.

48. February 5, 1991; **H.R. 836**.
To direct the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior to conduct a yield and cost study of timber management investment opportunities on Federal timberlands in California, Oregon, and Washington, and for other purposes.

This Act may be cited as the **"Timber Management Improvement Act of 1991"**.
Sec. 4 of the Cooperative Forest Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S. C. 2103) is amended by appropriating funds of not less than $1,500,000 to be available to the States of California, Oregon, and Washington for planning, reforestation, and timber stand improvement practices to further second growth management of timber resources to offset the expected decline in timber harvests from Federal lands as a result of the listing of the northern spotted owl as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Referred jointly to Agriculture and Interior and Insular Affairs.
SPONSOR: Wyden.
STATUS: February 19, 1991 Referred to the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands. April 3, 1991 Executive comment requested from USDA and Interior.

49. January 30, 1991; **H.R. 744**
To prohibit the importation into the United States of Australian kangaroos and products made there from.

This Act may be cited as the **"Kangaroo Protection Act."** The importation into the U.S. of any species of kangaroo or parts and products of any such species is prohibited.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
SPONSOR: Mrazek.
STATUS: February 6, 1991 Executive comment Requested from Interior. Referred to the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment.

50. January 3, 1991; **H.R. 330**.
To limit the killing of wildlife in the National Wildlife Refuge System.

This Act may be cited as the **"Refuge Wildlife Protection Act of 1991"**.
Congress finds that national wildlife refuges are important to a variety of endangered, threatened or rare species and that hunting and trapping on refuges results in unjustifiable death and injury to wild animals of these species. The killing of wildlife on national lands is contrary to the original purposes, and seriously diminishes the integrity, of the National Wildlife Refuge System. Section 3 sets forth proposed amendments to the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act (16 U.S.C. 668dd) in which the secretary shall ensure public use activity permitted in the System is conducted as to result in the humane treatment of wildlife.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
SPONSOR: Green.
STATUS: February 6, 1991 Referred to the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment. February 7, 1991 Referred jointly to the Subcommittees on Domestic Marketing, Consumer Relations, and Nutrition and Forests, Family Farms, and Energy.

51. January 3, 1991; **H.R. 61**.
To improve the protection of endangered species of wildlife in units of the National Forest System, the National Park System, and the National Wildlife Refuge System by increasing the maximum fine that may be imposed for violating posted speed limits in such units.

This Act may be cited as the **"Endangered Species Protection Act of 1991."** Any person who operates a motor vehicle in violation of the speed limit in a unit of the system which is regularly inhabited by an endangered species of wildlife shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000. Wildlife means any mammal, bird, amphibian, or reptile.

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Referred jointly to the Committees on Agriculture, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
SPONSOR: Bennett.
STATUS: February 4, 1991 Referred to the Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands. February 6, 1991 Referred to the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment. February 7, 1991 Referred jointly to the Subcommittees on Domestic Marketing, Consumer Relations, and Nutrition, and Forests, Family Farms, and Energy.

52. January 3, 1991; **H.R. 367**.
To deem the Florida Panther to be an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

The species commonly known as the "Florida Panther" is deemed to be an endangered species and shall be included in a list published under section 4(d) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533(d)).

HOUSE COMMITTEE: Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
SPONSOR: McCollum.
STATUS: February 6, 1991 Referred to the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment.

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